

WEBINAR

WEDNESDAYS



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JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

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RECOMMENDATION MATRIX DEFINITIONS

“Absconder” means a probationer who has moved from the primary place of residence without permission of the probation officer and whose whereabouts are unknown.

“Adjudication Hearing” means for purposes of determining whether the juvenile committed the acts alleged in the delinquency or incorrigibility petition as provided in Rule 29 (B) Rule of Procedure for the Juvenile Court.

“Advisory Hearing” After the filing of a petition alleging delinquent or incorrigible acts, including a petition filed pursuant to Rule 40, Ariz. R.Cr.Pr., the court shall set an advisory hearing for the purpose of advising the juvenile, parent, guardian or custodian of the allegations against the juvenile as set forth in the petition and determining whether the juvenile admits or denies the allegations. Copies of the petition shall be given to the juvenile, parent, guardian or custodian and counsel representing any party unless the parties were served notice pursuant to Rule 26 as provided in Rule 28 (A) Rules of Procedures for the Juvenile Court.

“Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)” means a secure care facility for the custody of juveniles who pose a threat to public safety, who have engaged in a pattern of conduct characterized by persistent and delinquent offenses that, as demonstrated through the use of other alternatives, cannot be controlled in a less secure setting or who have had their conditional liberty revoked pursuant to Arizona Revised Statute (ARS) § 41-2819 .

“Arizona Youth Assessment System (AZYAS)” means the current state approved actuarial tool designed to assess risk, need, and responsivity factors of juveniles at various stages of the juvenile justice system. (See Youth Assessment).

“Case plan” means the documented behavior change plan and supervision strategy developed by the supervising probation officer, in collaboration with the juvenile and family, which clearly identifies the risk factors and needs of the probationer and how they will be addressed.

“Case record” means any record pertaining to a particular probationer maintained by the probation department in electronic or paper medium.

“Child,” “youth,” or “juvenile” means “an individual who is under the age of eighteen years” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(6) or as in extended jurisdiction, under the age of nineteen years as provided in A.R.S. §8-202(H).

“Community restitution” means unpaid labor or services provided to a not-for-profit or governmental agency.

“Commitment” means the issuing of a court order that assigns legal care and custody of a juvenile to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).

“Court” means superior court.

"Court consequences" means a consequence imposed by the court after an adjudication that does not include a term of probation. Court consequences may include but are not limited to community restitution, fines, and curfews with parental responsibility for oversight. Court consequences do not include treatment or family counseling services.

"Complaint" means a written statement of the essential facts constituting a public offense that is any of the following: (a) Made on an oath before a judge or commissioner of the superior court or an authorized juvenile hearing officer (b) Made pursuant to section 13-3903 (c) Accompanied by an affidavit of a law enforcement officer or employee that swears on information and belief to the accuracy of the complaint pursuant to section 13-4261.

"Criminogenic need" means any issues of concern which are directly linked to criminal or delinquent behavior that when addressed and changed affect a probationer's risk for recidivism, which include, but are not limited to criminal personality, antisocial attitudes, values, beliefs, low self-control, criminal peers, substance abuse, dysfunctional family, unemployment, and lack of education.

"Custodian" means a person, other than a parent or legal guardian, who stands in loco parentis to the child or a person to whom legal custody of the child has been given by order of the juvenile court" as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(9).

"Delinquent act" means an act committed by a juvenile that if committed by an adult would be a crime, as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(12).

"Delinquent juvenile" means a child who is adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act," as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(13).

"Delinquency risk" means measurable factors that have been correlated to the probability of recidivism that are gathered informally through routine interactions and observations with juveniles and by formal assessment guided by instruments.

"Department" means both adult and juvenile probation agencies.

"Detention" means the temporary confinement of a juvenile who requires secure care in a physically restricting facility that is completely surrounded by a locked and physically secure barrier with restricted ingress and egress for the protection of the juvenile or the community pending court disposition or as a condition of probation.

"Detention hearing" means the accused's initial appearance before the court to determine release before adjudication.

"Disposition" means the ultimate termination of the delinquency proceeding by a court, including dismissal, acquittal, transfer to adult court or imposition of a disposition after an adjudication for a delinquent offense.

“Disposition investigation and report” means prior to the disposition hearing, the court orders the juvenile probation officer to conduct an investigation and submit a written report to the court with recommendations regarding the disposition of the juvenile. The disposition report shall be confidential and withheld from public inspection except upon order of the court as provided in Rule 30(A), Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court.

“Diversion” means the processing of a juvenile’s incorrigibility or delinquency matter which may avert the need to adjudicate the juvenile as provided in Rule 9 Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court. The County Attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution for juveniles accused of committing any incorrigible or delinquent offense as provided in A.R.S. § 321 A & C.

“Dually adjudicated child” means a child who is found to be dependent or temporarily subject to court jurisdiction pending an adjudication of a dependency petition and who is alleged or found to have committed a delinquent or incorrigible act.

“Evidence-based practice” means strategies that have been shown, through current, scientific research to lead to a reduction in recidivism.

“Felony” means a serious crime, with dispositions ranging from placement on probation to commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile corrections. In some cases, the court may transfer the jurisdiction of the delinquent prosecution of any felony filed in the juvenile court to the criminal division of the superior court as provided in A.R.S. § 8-302.

“Incorrigible child” means a juvenile who is unmanageable by parents or guardians. Incorrigible offenses include running away and truancy.

“Juvenile court” means the juvenile division of the superior court when exercising its jurisdiction over children in any proceeding relating to delinquency, dependency or incorrigibility.

“Juvenile Intensive Probation Services (JIPS)” means a program which is highly structured and closely supervised juvenile probation and which emphasizes surveillance, treatment, work, education and home detention.

“Juvenile Probation Services Fund (JPSF)” means both juvenile probation services fund and diversion funds.

“Matrix Optimal Recommendation” means the disposition recommendation that is the least restrictive option in the given cell that has not been attempted with the juvenile for any prior disposition. If all options within a given cell have been attempted with the juvenile, then the most restrictive option within the cell remains the optimal recommendation.

“Matrix Above Guidelines” means the disposition recommendation that is more restrictive than the Matrix would suggest. Research indicates this may result in higher recidivism.

“Matrix Below Guidelines” means the disposition recommendation that is less restrictive than the Matrix would suggest. Research indicates this may result in higher recidivism.

“Misdemeanor” means an offense less serious than a felony, punishable by a disposition other than commitment to ADJC.

“Non-court involvement” means when the county attorney diverts the prosecution of a juvenile who is accused of committing a delinquent act or incorrigible act before a petition is filed or an admission or adjudication hearing is held.

“Officer” means both adult and juvenile probation and surveillance officers.

“Periodic review hearing” means a hearing held at least once every six months after the disposition hearing.

“Petition” means a written statement of the essential facts that allege delinquency, incorrigibility or dependency” as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(27).

“Prevention” means the creation of conditions, opportunities and experiences that encourage and develop healthy, self-sufficient children and that occur before the onset of problems.

“Referral” means a report that is submitted to the juvenile court and that alleges that a child is dependent or incorrigible or that a juvenile has committed a delinquent or criminal act as provided in A.R.S. § 8-201(30).

“RNR - Need Principle” means services should address the juvenile’s criminogenic needs or dynamic risk factors that are associated with delinquency (e.g. negative peer interaction, anti-social attitudes, substance abuse, poor academic performance, family problems).

“RNR - Responsivity Principle” means services should help the juvenile overcome barriers to learning, improving behavior, and responding to treatment (e.g. mental health, motivation, cognitive function).

“RNR - Risk Principle” means the supervision level and services are focused on juveniles most likely to re-offend.

“Secure care” means confinement in a facility that is completely surrounded by a locked and physically secure barrier with restricted ingress and egress same as provided by A.R.S. § 8-201 (31).

“Short Term Standard Probation” means a program of conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile pursuant to A.R.S. §8-341 and upon review of the court, the juvenile may be released after six months or sooner if specified conditions have been completed.

“Standard Probation” means a program of conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile contingent on compliance with specific conditions.

“Standardized assessment” means the state-approved tool to determine the offender’s needs related to criminal behavior and propensity to re-offend (See AZYAS).

“Status Offense” means actions a juvenile may do that are not illegal for an adult.

“Target interventions” means supervision related services determined by the probationer’s risk, criminogenic needs, and other factors such as temperament, learning style, motivation, gender and culture.

“Youth assessment” means the state approved system of actuarial tools designed to assess risk, need, and responsivity factors of juvenile at various stages of the juvenile justice system (See AZYAS).